





CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

A special plea was entered on behalf of prisoners that they had been previously tried for the same offense.

The Attorney-General appeared to conduct the prosecution.

Mr. W. B. Dalley, with Mr. P. J. Hensley (instructed by Mr. F. B. Watson), appeared on behalf of Richard Thasme; Mr. Winderley (instructed by Messrs. Curran, of Curtis and Curran), on behalf of Henry C. Hines; and Mr. J. M. Buchanan, instructed by Mr. Collyer, for William Walker.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that plea had been filed, and that there could be no summary conviction in Petty Sessions for the same offense, and under those circumstances the question was one of considerable difficulty. He said that he had not been able to find any authority stated over until Tuesday week, so that time might be given for the preparation of arguments.

His HONOR intimated that there was certainly a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, and so far as he was concerned, he would prefer having the assistance of a colleague.

Two witnesses, on behalf of his client, objected to the prosecution, and the latter had already been in goal for two months, while the other defendants had been out on bail. He was ready to go on with his case, and had considerable evidence to produce.

Mr. BUTLER agreed that the question was of considerable importance, and one which was new to the practice of the Court. He said that the proposal of the Attorney-General was the wisest and the highest duty.

## SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held, at the Town Hall, York-street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman — That the report of the Finance Committee on the day of the 10th of June, be adopted, and the accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman — That the plans of a portion of Sydney Common, now submitted, showing allotments of land for sale by the Council, in thirty-seven allotments, be, and the same be hereby adopted.

By Alderman Chapman. That a public drain for omnibuses be constructed from the end of the Haymarket, between George and Pitt streets, and along the west side of Castlereagh-street, extending thence to and along the west side of Castlereagh-street, and along the west side of the same, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.

By Alderman Harders. — That the public drain, between George and Pitt streets, on the south side of the Haymarket, between George and Pitt streets, and the same be hereby abolished; and that the public drain, on the north side of the same, between George-street, between Hay and Campbell streets. That a public drain be constructed, on the north side of the same, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 12.30 a.m., between George-street, on the south side of the Haymarket, between George and Pitt streets.

By Alderman Harders. That the draft by-law, prepared by the City Solicitor now submitted, to prevent the careless throwing of refuse and rubbish, and the same be adopted by the City of Sydney, be adopted by the Council.

By Alderman Harders. That the City Engineer be authorised to report northward, as to whether the Building Act requires amendment, and if so, that he, in conjunction with the City Engineer, be authorised to report thereon.

By Alderman Woods. That a committee, consisting of the City Engineer, the City Solicitor, the City Engineer, the City Engineer, Andrew, and the City Engineer, be appointed to make a general inquiry into the whole working of the Council.

By Alderman Woods. That a public Cab, at the north-west corner of King and Pitt streets, be abolished, and that a public Cab be constructed, at the north-west corner of King-street, at the corner of King-street.

By Alderman Murphy. That this Council do now proceed to consider the tenders for a lease of the Exhibition building for ten months.

The folds of Christ will to the end be at least as many as the nations which He embraces in His cosmopolitan love. The Church is not a nation, and therefore it is not translated from the Anglican, may embody an acceptable worship, but even creeds, neither Athanasian, nor Chalcedonian, nor the Nicene, are the final solution of the philosophy, may combine enough of the fact to secure to the holder, a fold in the flock. A large number of the people of the world are not Christians, but must always be more or less, as St. Paul says, things of enigma, reflections in the mirror, not the very substance of the light. The Church is the body of the life of the River; they wait for the knowing as we are known. If in our Father's house are many mansions, we may interpret the saying, for every man who is a Christian, is a member of the Church, and in the rightly kindred of the faithful are many families, each one named after the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, all in the Temple which God shall at last occupy in manifested Presence, are many buildings, each one, whether door or window, or altar, or pulpit, or altar-stone, or altar-cloth, or altar-vase, or altar of the whole; and so, finally, in the world-wide flock are many folds—each country, each language, occupying its own fold, and each fold, each language, occupying its own language, requiring more than one for its evangelism, its true-hearted children.

There are many who have touched the greatest difference when we lay the stress of the one flock upon the one shepherd. Where Christ is there is the flock—because there is the shepherd.

Many diversities, many agreements—have a widely different significance on earth and in heaven. Questions of Church government, though very important, are questions of expediency, not of principle, of exclusion or fellowship.

In 1840, Professor Wheatstone invented the revolving dial telegraph, working without any clock-work power; a magneto-electric machine supplies the place of a voltaic battery. The revolving dial is a printing telegraph. The American printing telegraph of House has much complicated mechanism, but does its work well; and messages are printed by it at the rate of 100 words a minute. The letters and figures are characters on long slips of paper. Bakuwell's telegraph is of this kind, though, if possible, more ingenious. Formerly, an alarm used to be sounded by a bell, and the telegraph stations were connected by clicking of the needles is found quite sufficient. When a message is sent between London and Edinburgh, all the needles at the telegraph stations on the line are deflected at the same time, and the signal is made to show for which message the station is intended. Dr. Wynter mentions a somewhat curious case, in which, in order to enjoy a treat, treated to a dinner at a friend's house, he was obliged to take a tetter to awake him at the telegraph office.

The new magnetic alphabet-dial telegraph, invented by Wheatstone in 1858, and improved in 1862, is a printing telegraph, and is made by the telegraph Company, and by private individuals in great numbers. On a dial-like face, the letters of the alphabet are placed, with accordion-like keys, which are pressed down by the fingers, and are connected with a like instrument at the end of the wire. The professor found the best way of working the private telegraphs in the metropolis was by having the stations at the ends of the lines, and bound together in a cable, but isolated from each

We now turn to submarine telegraphy. From the first attempts at laying cables, the first practical experiments in this part of the subject in 1842. Wheatstone laid wire across the bed of the Thames eight months after Morse's experiment. It is probable that the first successful cable was laid down in the Eastern Archipelago, electric communication could not have been made to any extent through water. This substance has always appeared as insulating material in electrical apparatus. The Prussian artillery; and Faraday used it in electrical experiments in 1648; and in 1650 the first cable was laid from London to Dover by Captain G. Smeaton. This soon broke from friction on a sharp edge of rocks. Another was soon laid down of better construction, and this was a great success and was followed by others. In 1850, a cable connecting us with Europe through Belgium. In May, 1853, another cable was laid down from Orfordness, near Ipswich, to Schevening in Holland, and in 1854, a cable was laid down under the North Sea. In 1849, Mr. F. J. Lake submitted a plan to the Athenaeum for connecting the electric telegraph with America by a wire covered with gutta serena, which he had discovered. This finished in 1857 by Glass and Co. of Greenwich, and Newall of Birkenhead. It was paid out successfully to the extent of three hundred and fifty-five miles, but owing to some accident the remainder was lost for ever. In 1859, another cable was ready being made under the direction of Mr. Cyrus Field. But it broke several times before it was finally laid down. It was not until 1865 that the cable between them became useful. Till 1865, no fresh attempt

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 resting on his breast. Many were there who  
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 and sisters, who fully believed, and indeed still at  
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 histologic way of accounting for the marvel. When  
 sister who watched beside him, Temple believed  
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*To the Editor of the Times.*

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“*A Soul's Parting*,” in *All the Year Round*;

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## THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, November 12.)

There are loud complaints about the season. There is altogether too much rain, and the sun, who is usually a troublesome customer at this period, is very much missed. A farmer of much experience writes to us despondingly about the appearance of things. "Amongst a multitude of other hindrances," he says, "I have just ascertained that a large and most promising field of wheat coming into full ear is becoming rapidly infected with rust. It must be cut down at once for hay, and the land devoted without a moment's delay to some other crop. We shall otherwise have weeds instead. I have odium amongst the vines. Myriads of vine caterpillars to exterminate, all sorts of evils to be guarded against or remedied. I do not remember ever to have been so much pressed by a multitude of matters each requiring immediate handling." From our northern-most limits we have the same sort of report.

We have had rain on the Tweed every day more or less since the 17th, and we begin to fear for getting our crops in, as we cannot stir to weed the old land, and the large quantity of new falling will be almost set fast soon to get running fairs, and may drive us altogether into too late a season. We are anxiously hoping for a change, or the consequences will be disastrous to many or all of us, as we cannot afford to miss a season. Our fate will be the same as all others throughout the colony, as the same wretched weather seems to prevail from the north to the south.

We hear nothing more favourable respecting the SUGAR CROP. The weather has not mended materially, though some evidences of a change are given. Scott's Tahitian, or as it is also called, China cane, is still giving the best results, and strange to say, it is now the arrowing of cane is a new phenomenon here. The fact that it would not arrow was regarded by those whose opinion on the prospects of the colony was a field for the sugar industry was solicited, some years ago, as an adverse sign, for arrowing was taken to be an evidence that the plant matured and ripened, and it was contended that where its growth was unattended by this sign it could not be profitably cultivated. The fact that sugar could be produced from cane that refused to arrow was taken to be good evidence to the contrary. The fact that the Scott's cane does arrow here shows that this variety is now sufficiently acclimated to behave naturally, and the fact that it yields the best return is further proof that there is some advantage, so far as the sugar is concerned, in getting the cane thoroughly matured. At all events, the facts should be noted and experiments made to determine the truth. From the Richmond we are informed that "Scott's Tahitian cane is all arrowing, and has been doing so from July last—plant cane as well as ratons." From the Tweed we receive the following particulars:—"We are all planting our nursery ground with sugar-cane, so as to be prepared to extend its cultivation when we get land ready for it." Messrs. Ross and Neild, of Port Macquarie, have forwarded a large quantity of sugar to Sydney. The weather has been most unfavourable, but the density of the juice has ranged unusually high; it has been up to and beyond 11° B. We believe some of the Macleay juice ranked as high; but still the proportion of molasses is prodigious, owing to the wet weather. A little delay would be advisable. We are glad to hear that some of the sugar-mills are only just beginning.

A correspondent from the Tweed writes as follows about some matters of interest in that district:—"The land sales have been on the increase, and this year there is a much larger proportion than in former years taken up; there are many eligible spots yet to be taken up, and all of which will gradually go, and it would be folly to miss them, as the quality of land is so rich and strong."

"A line of road has been traced—one day to the Richmond instead of 24. So much land going into cultivation must soon bring its stream to Sydney, and bring to nearer to other settled districts."

"The population has increased rapidly, and there is now a fair opening for a surgeon who would soon arrive at a good practice, as there will soon be many young members to introduce into the community; and in any serious case of accident we have to send to Brisbane; and for many reasons, it is not falling, the Brisbane doctor would not move under £50, and that for only ninety miles is rather a ruinous item. Death may occur, but help can come, as it did in fact in this case. We could better afford to subsidize or guarantee a certain amount for a good paying practice is established."

"A court-house is soon to be erected, and we begin to talk of a resident minister and a school, and both would be very desirable, and will soon become a necessity."

IF SILK CULTURE is to be introduced into New South Wales, some one must come forward and demonstrate that it can be made to pay. All the writing and talking in the world will not establish it; but the influence of one successful experiment will run like wildfire. That it pays somewhere is proof that it will pay in this colony. The conditions vary so greatly as to disturb all calculations. The experience of India, or of India, will not serve for New South Wales, and for this reason New South Wales must create an experience for herself, and from that point persuasion must proceed. The account sales of the first 30 lbs. of cocoons, or the first dozen cocoons of "grain," as the eggs are called, will do more for this industry than anything else, and this it is for which the colony waits. Hitherto little of a practical shape has been before us, but we hope before long that we shall be in possession of information upon which reliance may be placed. Several persons are going into silk cultivation with the sole intention of testing it as a means of profit, and what they are capable of doing we shall shortly know.

We have been afforded the opportunity of witnessing an experiment going on at Concord, near Burwood, under the direction of Mr. Charles Thorne. That gentleman, having when a boy given some attention to silkworms, felt an inclination to take seriously to sericulture, when his attention was recently directed to it as a source of profit. Accordingly he secured some 200 or 300 eggs, of the Lombardy variety from Mr. Brady, together with what information could be derived from him, and from published books upon the subject of worm management, and got to work. The first year he obtained about 200 worms, the second about 1000, and when we made our visit a few days since, we were introduced into an apartment where upwards of 20,000 worms were peacefully feeding—these being the result of the original stock. His family having increased so largely, Mr. Thorne found it necessary to give them a separate apartment this year, and accordingly we found them in a stable which had been cleaned, sweetened, prepared, shelled, and ventilated for their accommodation. The shelf on which they feed runs around the apartment about breast high; it is some two feet high, and bears the feeding caterpillars in little groups eighteen inches in diameter, the size and population of the groups being determined by each day's hatching. A very warm day at this

season bursts more eggs and liberates a greater number of little crawlers than a cool day; but as a whole the groups are pretty uniform as to number, only that, as to size, as the worms increase in size they necessarily occupy more space. The worms of each date are kept distinct, and the groups which we saw numbered from 20 to 30. From hatching to spinning the time occupied is from thirty to forty days, and as yet none of the groups have commenced to make silk, though all are very busy in laying in a stock of the silk-making material.

The food consists of the Cape mulberry, but Mr. Thorne is trying the leaves of one or two other varieties. On this matter of food it becomes necessary to say a word. The hindrance to sericulture in this colony has been the prevalence of the notion that extensive planting must precede the production of silk, and of course it was next to impossible to get men to enter upon an expense which they were not sure would be attended with a profitable return. Mr. Thorne, like a sensible man, determined to make his experiments with the available materials around him, before planting. In the neighbourhood of Burwood are plenty of mulberry trees here and there, and it occurred to him that if his friends would allow him to gather the foliage, he could supply his worms without waiting until he could grow the necessary quantity of leaf. This plan has been found to succeed—the owners of mulberry trees have gladly acceded to his request, and his worms thrive so well upon this contributed food, that not more than two per cent. have been lost.

It is generally understood that a great deal of labour is involved during the process of feeding; but Mr. Thorne, who is single handed in the management of his colony, finds that he has time for his greatest pleasure, and it is necessary to feed them frequently, sometimes six or seven times a day, with small quantities of leaf, and to keep them scrupulously clean. Those who remember the boys' mode of feeding would be struck with the simple plan adopted by the professed sericulturist. A square of rather open net is placed over the group; upon this is laid the fresh leaf, and the caterpillars are left to find their way through the perforations, which they do very readily. When instinct has thus led them to the aid of the finger or brush, so well known to boys, and so injurious to the delicate creatures, the lower nets with their debris and dirt are withdrawn.

When the spinning is all done, and the cocoons are ready for packing, they will be forwarded to England for sale, and the colony will be apprised of the price they make. This return will then be compared with the expenses incurred, and thus we shall be prepared to make up our minds as to what will be the probable result of prosecuting the industry here, either as a single or a supplementary occupation. We believe it is also Mr. Thorne's intention to test the market for eggs by sending firm his expectations in it is his intention to offer to the settlers around Burwood such inducements to co-operate with him as they will not be likely to resist. For his sake, and that of the colony, we hope that this intelligent and well-meant attempt to establish sericulture may prove successful. There is nothing fanciful in it; it is open and above board, and we await the account sales with as much interest as Mr. Thorne himself.

## UNDERGROUND.

As many of our readers have little opportunity for looking into abstruse subjects, such as we occasionally bring to their notice, and a little inclination to seek for explanations of the wonderful processes and transformations going on around them, we shall continue from time to time to furnish simple descriptions of effects they see produced before their eyes day by day. Already has sericulture been treated of in its initial processes; we will now give a brief attention to the manner in which the seedling is nourished.

The young plant is about as dependent upon the seed from which it springs as the child upon its mother, and the seed in this stage of its growth is popularly known as the "mother." But first of all the hard portions of the two lobes of the seed must be solved before they can be taken up and assimilated. When the plant is spoken of as an individual distinct from the seed, the germ is intended, which is easily perceived in the wheat and the bean. The matter around is designed only to feed the germ, and to give it the first help into life. Nothing can be done, we have said, until this surrounding matter is solved—until it is reduced to the form of state. There are in this plant food five substances easily solved in the water which the seed imbibes in large quantities. The other substances, such as fats or oils, starch, gluten, are altogether or almost insoluble in water. Let us see what becomes of the fats. Sachs, a German chemist, has recently found that starch, sugar, or dextrine, but are very rich in oil and albuminoids, suffer by germination such chemical change that nine-tenths of the oil disappears, while at the same time starch, and in some cases sugar, is formed. Fleury, a French chemist, has also found that in the oil seeds of the castor-oil plant, colza and sweet almond, the fatty matter is converted into dextrine and sugar by the fixation of oxygen. Fats contain three-fourths of their weight of carbon, the remainder of about equal parts of hydrogen and oxygen. Dextrine consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is easily prepared artificially by the transformation of starch. When starch is exposed some hours to the heat of an oven the grains swell, burst open, and are gradually converted into a very pale brownish substance, which dissolves readily in water, forming a clear gummy solution. This is dextrine, and thus prepared it is largely used in the arts, especially in calico printing, as a cheap substitute for gum arabic, and bears the name British gum. In the baking of bread it is formed from the starch of the flour, and often constitutes 10 per cent. of the loaf. The glazing on the crust of bread, or upon biscuits that have been steamed, is chiefly due to a coating of dextrine. It is thus an important ingredient of those kinds of food which are prepared from the starchy grains by cooking. The starch thus obtained from oily seeds, or that which exists ready formed in the flour, seeds, such as wheat and maize, undergoes, is converted into dextrine and glucose, and being thus soluble in water becomes the food of the young plant. Those other insoluble elements mentioned are similarly transformed as required.

There is a chemical change artificially produced which very much resembles the first result of the process of solution in the seed. We refer to the manufacture of malt. Barley designed for malt is steeped in water until the grains are soft; it is then thrown up in heaps,

The soaked grain quickly dries, becomes heated, and in a few days sprouting commences, that is to say, the embryos send forth their radicles. When these sprouts are half an inch in length the further process of germination is stopped by drying the grain in the malt kiln, heated first to 38° and finally to 63° or 74°. The dry grains after the radicles are removed, constitute malt, such as is used in the manufacture of beer, and the malt in this state exhibits what is left in the seed when the first radicle is completed, that is to say when the sprout is sent forth. The chemist has inquired within, and ascertained the composition of both barley and malt. Here is his statement:—

| Composition of                       | 100 pts. of barley. | 92 pts. of malt. | 25 of sprouts. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Water                                | 44.2                | 2.11             | 0.29           |
| Starch                               | 64.48               | 47.43            | 0.08           |
| Fat                                  | 1.36                | 2.99             | 0.07           |
| Insoluble albuminoids                | 11.92               | 9.92             | 0.37           |
| Soluble                              | 1.36                | 1.96             | 0.40           |
| Dextrine                             | 0.50                | 6.95             | 0.47           |
| Extraneous matters (non nitrogenous) | 10.96               | 3.68             | 0.46           |
| Cellulose                            | 10.96               | 18.76            | 0.90           |
|                                      | 100.00              | 92.00            | 2.50           |

Here we perceive that starch, fat, and insoluble albuminoids have diminished, while the soluble albuminoids and other soluble non-nitrogenous matters have increased. But there is a product called dextrine, which possesses the power of converting starch into dextrine and sugar. The chemists who have examined this nitrogenous substance inform us that it is found near the embryo, but not in the radicles, when germinating is proceeding. They assert that one part of dextrine is capable of transforming 2000 parts of starch, first into dextrine and finally into sugar, and that malt yields 1-500th of its weight of this substance. It is found also that all the albuminoids bodies become ferments under certain conditions, and act in the same manner.

It may have been observed that a higher temperature is required for artificial process of transformation than for the natural one. Sachs, placing some starch grains under his microscope, has been able to describe the change they undergo in solution. He says:—"The starch grains of the bean have a narrow cavity. This at first becomes filled with a liquid. Next the cavity appears enlarged, its borders assume a corroded appearance, and frequently channels are seen extending to the surface. Finally, the cavity becomes so large and the channels so extended that the starch grain falls to pieces. Solution continues on the fragments until they have completely disappeared."

In the process of germination some gases are evolved. The action of oxygen absorbed from the air upon the starch gives rise to the evolution of gas. Thus "six molecules of starch, absorbing twelve atoms of oxygen, may be supposed to give rise to the production of five molecules (the name given to the minute particles of which substances are supposed to be composed) of carbonic dioxide. Carbonic oxide, marsh gas, ammonia, and nitrogen are gases which are also evolved by the young plant during the process of germination.

Chemical combination never occurs without the production of heat. All action results in the evolution of heat. Thus, neither water nor oxygen can be absorbed by the seed without giving made sensible; and the rearrangement of the atoms which take place when these elements are introduced and begin to work makes the heat more sensible. Germination, therefore, tends to raise the temperature in the seed within which it occurs and the atmosphere around. Although this fact is imperceptible, to ordinary observation, in the single grain, it is evident enough in the heap of sprouting grain.

An observer looking at the two lobes of a split grain of wheat with an unaided eye will wonder how anybody could tell how the young seedling is nourished. But the powerful microscope reveals the wonderful process, and shows what goes on in that little parcel of flour so beautifully and so tightly encased. Nothing can be done without water, but when water is introduced it is a composition of hydrogen and oxygen gases, which are also evolved by the young plant during the process of germination.

Following this transference of nourishment to the seedling, the process of assimilation; that is to say the plant has to appropriate what is presented, and to convert it into its own substance. In this process, wonderful to relate, the soluble matters are rendered insoluble. Thus, "dextrine may pass into cellulose, the soluble albuminoids may revert in part to the insoluble condition to which they existed in the ripe seed." Dr. Sachs thus explains what goes on in the process of organization:—"When the embryo begins its enlargement the ready formed cells. As a part elongates, the starch which it contains disappears, and sugar is formed in its stead, dissolved in the juices of the cells. When the organ has attained its full size, sugar can no longer be detected, while the walls of the cells are found to have grown both in circumference and thickness, thus indicating the accumulation of cellulose."

This is all the explanation that can as yet be given of germination by those who have been attentively observing it.

## INERBIATES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Among the small bills introduced during the past session and afterwards abandoned, there was one prepared and brought in by Mr. Donald Dalrymple, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Pease, entitled "A Bill to Amend the Laws of Lunacy and to provide for the Management of Habitual Drunkards." In it the habitual drunkard is defined as "any person who by reason of frequent, excessive, or constant use of intoxicating drinks is incapable of self-control and of proper attention to and care of his affairs and family, or who is dangerous to himself or others, or who, if he like it, and upon his own written request, without certificate or any other evidence, is to be detained in a hospital or in any other place without licence or desiring it, upon the request of a near relative, friend, or guardian, who must be able to produce two medical certificates as to his temperate habits and dangerous propensities. He is to remain not less than three months and not more than twelve, and he is only to be discharged on a reformatory, or by a committee established for the purpose. He may also be conveyed to one of these places without licence or desiring it, upon the request of a near relative, friend, or guardian, who must be able to produce two medical certificates as to his temperate habits and dangerous propensities. Magistrates may commit any person who has been three times within a period of twelve months convicted of drunkenness, or who is a habitual drunkard, to one of these places for not less than three and not more than

twelve months, but the period of commitment may be further extended for six months more upon a medical certificate that it would be desirable in order to complete the restoration of the mind and health of the person committed.

The bill is loosely worded, and often obscure in its meaning; and on some future occasion we shall point out what would be the results of a practical application of its provisions. Meanwhile, it is worth while considering what are the classes of persons whom it is proposed to seclude in this novel fashion, and whether there is that about their peculiar habits and vices which would warrant us in regarding such treatment as beneficial to themselves and advisable for the sake of others, as being just in principle and expedient in practice. Of those individuals known as inebriates or dipsomaniacs, there are, unfortunately, a considerable number in the world, both men and women. The word dipsomaniac, though in popular use, does not correctly express what is meant to be understood. It is derived from the Greek, words signifying "to thirst" and "madness." Kleptomania signifies a mania for theft, and dipsomania should signify a mania for thirst, which is obviously the reverse of what is intended. In no sense do these persons drink because they are thirsty, as the native remarked, "I no drink for drink; I drink for drunk." A more appropriate name for them would be that of "heredity-maniacs," or "hereditary dipsomaniacs," and what they are commonly called and recklessly seek is the sense of intoxication in its various stages, and to secure this they will swallow almost anything—landrum, spirits of the Greek, words signifying "to thirst" and "madness." Kleptomania signifies a mania for theft, and dipsomania should signify a mania for thirst, which is obviously the reverse of what is intended. In no sense do these persons drink because they are thirsty, as the native remarked, "I no drink for drink; I drink for drunk." 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## 7

By order of the Government of New South Wales,  
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 14th November.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** received instructions from the Hon. **ROBERTSON, Minister for Lands**, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on **14th November, 1870, at half-past 11 o'clock**, **NEW LEASES** for five years of the **subdivided Crown Lands** hereinafter mentioned, and conditions annexed, by the **Crown Occupation Act of 1861**, and the **Regulations**, **April, 1866.**

runs may be obtained on application at Messrs  
and Wrench's Rooms, or from the  
GAZETTE No. 246, of Friday, 14th October,  
The special attention of intending purchasers  
to the conditions published in the GOVERNMENT  
under which these leases will be sold.

**ALBERT DISTRICT.**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated  
area \_\_\_\_\_

|          |                                  |     |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 95 feet  | 2 Archer .. ..                   | 63. |
| road.    | 3 Beyond outer Waterings ..      | 47. |
|          | 4 Boomah .. ..                   | 37. |
|          | 5 Boomgunnyarra .. ..            | 64. |
|          | 6 Buntiana .. ..                 | 60. |
| ave re-  | 7 Clearwater West .. ..          | 15. |
| uction,  | 8 Effluence East .. ..           | 64. |
|          | 9 Evelyn Creek, Block A ..       | 50. |
|          | 10 Evelyn Creek, Block B ..      | 64. |
| or three | 11 Evelyn Creek, Block C ..      | 66. |
|          | 12 Evelyn Creek, Block D ..      | 64. |
| a really | 13 Flood's Creek, Block No. 1 .. | 64. |

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 16 Flood's Creek, Block No. 3 ..     | 64 |
| 16 Gaidner's Creek ..                | 64 |
| 17 Gaidner's Creek, Block No. 1 ..   | 64 |
| 18 Gaidner's Creek, Block No. 2 ..   | 64 |
| 19 Ganton Downs D ..                 | 26 |
| 20 Ganton Downs D ..                 | 26 |
| 21 Gonalpa ..                        | 53 |
| 22 Jacinto ..                        | 20 |
| 23 Kilpar ..                         | 37 |
| 24 Langavira West ..                 | 60 |
| 25 M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 4 .. | 48 |
| 26 M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 5 .. | 57 |
| 27 Mueras ..                         | 61 |

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 29 Nadbuck West ..             | 65 |
| 30 North Dubenny ..            | 64 |
| 31 Outer Pelican Ponds East .. | 64 |
| 32 Outer Pelican Ponds West .. | 64 |
| 33 Outer Stony Ridge East ..   | 62 |
| 34 Outer Stony Ridge West ..   | 62 |
| 35 Plains ..                   | 60 |
| 36 Pargo Plains ..             | 64 |
| 37 Pelican Ponds, No. 1 ..     | 18 |
| 38 Pelican Ponds, No. 2 ..     | 18 |
| 39 Pelican Ponds, No. 3 ..     | 18 |
| 40 Quasta ..                   | 70 |
| 41 Stony Ridge, No. 1 ..       | 16 |

|       |    |                    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|--------------------|----|----|----|
| L. E. | 43 | Stony Ridge, No. 3 | .. | .. | 13 |
|       | 44 | Stony Ridge, No. 4 | .. | .. | 13 |
|       | 45 | Terravonda         | .. | .. | 87 |
|       | 46 | Terravinda         | .. | .. | 87 |
|       | 47 | Tongwoko           | .. | .. | 27 |
|       | 48 | Torveto North      | .. | .. | 64 |
|       | 49 | Tyngania           | .. | .. | 64 |
|       | 50 | Waterley, No. 4    | .. | .. | 38 |
|       | 51 | Yantara            | .. | .. | 64 |
|       | 52 | Yongarigui         | .. | .. | 64 |

**BLIGH DISTRICT.**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 50 to 58,<br>dale, no<br>of Messrs.<br>ber yard. | 54 Back Bullampong, Block A .. 64,<br>56 Back Bullampong, Block B .. 72,<br>58 Back Brunella, Block B .. 67,<br>57 East Barren Divide .. 61,<br>59 Kihara, Block C .. 64,<br>59 Kihara, Block H .. 64,<br>60 Kihara, Block H .. 64,<br>61 Outer Back Turile, Block C .. 64,<br>62 Tankie .. 61. |
|--|---|

**DARLING DISTRICT.**

and 16, on  
adjoining

Drangery,  
me, and

**MACLEAY DISTRICT.**

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 63 Klybucca .. .. .            | 15 |
| <b>MONARO DISTRICT.</b>        |    |
| 65 Bimbon .. .. .              | 35 |
| 66 Middle Cotte .. .. .        | 24 |
| <b>MURRUMBIDGENE DISTRICT.</b> |    |
| 67 Argaloo .. .. .             | 16 |
| 68 Upper Goberganders .. .. .  | 51 |
| 69 Upper Indi .. .. .          | 10 |
| <b>WARREGO DISTRICT.</b>       |    |

|    |                                  |    |
|----|----------------------------------|----|
| 71 | Irava, Back Block No. 3          | 47 |
| 72 | Irava, Back Block No. 4          | 60 |
| 73 | Moob Barungha, No. 6             | 1  |
| 74 | Moob Barungha West, No. 6        | 17 |
| 75 | Moob Barungha East, No. 6        | 13 |
| 76 | Malagoot, Back                   | 28 |
| 77 | North Darling, Back East, No. 30 | 54 |
| 78 | North Darling, Back East, No. 21 | 64 |
| 79 | North Darling, Back East, No. 25 | 64 |
| 80 | Windarra, Back                   | 25 |
| 81 | Windaroo                         | 16 |

**WELLINGTON DISTRICT**

**KENT-STREET,  
CITY OF SYDNEY.**

**TWO SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT  
HOUSES, Nos. 227, and 229, Kent-  
street north of Margaret-street.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH**  
Received instructions to sell by public  
auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 19  
JUNE** at 11 o'clock, the following  
land hereinafter described, and bearing the following

35 FEET to KENT-STEAMER  
45 feet to a side line, 124 feet via  
32 feet to a back line, 16 feet via  
on which are five TWO ASHMARK  
SIXTEEN BOLT RESIDENCE  
and 229, K. ent-street.

No. 227 contains hall and 5 rooms, with  
looking the harbour: shed, side entrance, yard,  
rear.

No. 229 contains hall, 4 good rooms, with  
looking the harbour: yard, with front entrance  
the rear.

Water laid on to both houses.

The position of this property is a unique one to the buyer that it is a first-rate city view. The premises are of a most substantial character and will bear close inspection.

Terms at sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS

**SURREY HILLS.**  
Freehold Building Allotments and Two Cottages.  
Victoria-street, between Crown and New Streets.  
near Mr. Bluch's Hotel.  
Title—Torrens's Act.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH**  
 at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
 FRIDAY, 12th November, at 11 o'clock  
 16 building allotments, each having 16 or  
 are to Victoria and Raper streets, to  
 75 feet and upwards, extending to  
 rear.  
 2 stone-built cottages, each containing  
 occupying an allotment having 26 ft  
 Raper-street, extending to a back entry

on the most valuable part of the Barry Mills  
distance from the South Head Road. So  
would let or sell in this locality, and pro  
vestment for builders and others.

Plan of subdivision at the Room  
Terms at sale.

**CLEARING SALE.**

**VALUABLE CITY INVESTMENT**

**CHARLOTTE-PLACE,  
PRINCE-STREET.**

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE**  
**RICHARDSON and WRENCH**  
have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 15th** at 11 o'clock,  
The following City freeholds:  
**CHARLOTTE PLACE and PRINCE**  
Corner block of land, 74 feet 7 inches to  
**STREET, of 64 feet 4 inches to 66 feet 4 inches**  
**PLACE, with the following improvements:**  
Substantial stone-built dwelling-house

premises occupied by Mr. Coleman premises No. 1, CHARLOTTE-PLA-  
dwelling adjoining No. 4, Charlotte-  
or more lots to suit purchasers.

**PRINCE-STREET.**

Two-story brick-built house, No. 66  
FREE, East side, adjoining Char-  
lottesville, and opposite property formerly  
Mr. R. Jones, corner of section 16  
of section 15 of the City, having 16  
Prince-street.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.  
TOWN & SONS.

18



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**A**PARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.  
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, large Bed-room vacant,  
C. W. Hall, The Osborne, Wyndham-square.

**T**EMPERANCE HOUSE, 215, Macquarie-street.  
Any apartments, Bath, single gentlemen, Bath.

**V**ACANCY for Lady and Gentlemen, Gentleman.  
Bath. Terms moderate. 1, Hyde-Park-terrace.

**F**URNISHED BEDROOM to LET.  
moderate. 9, Jamison-street.

**C**OMFORTABLY furnished bedroom, for single  
gentleman: bath: terms 6s. 6d. B-edge-street.

**A**PARTMENTS, with Board, to LET: 2 excellent  
rooms, with folding doors, central, HERALD OFFICE.

**A**PARTMENTS VACANT, 219, Macquarie-street,  
opposite Legislative Assembly.

**L**ADY residing with her son (113, Darlinghurst  
Road) offers a Home to two gentlemen.

**A** DRAWING and two Bedrooms vacant; board and attendance. 73 Bent-street, opposite Race Point.

**A** QUIET HOME for (2) Boarders. Terms, 15/-  
 Rector House, Castlegough-st., nr. St. George's Church.  
**B**EDROOMS to LET, well-furnished, at per week.  
 Apply No. 200, George Street North.  
**B**OARD AND RESIDENCE.—Mrs Elder's, 294 and  
 296, Castlegough-street, near Park-street, Strabane.  
**F**URNISHED ROOMS to LET, 128, Elizabeth-  
 street, off Relf-street.  
**T**WO LET, 2 ROOMS, front and back, suitable for office,  
 to respectable person. 207, George Street.  
**T**WO Bedrooms to LET, without board. Mrs. Lewis,  
 Medicated and Sulphur Baths, 52, Hunter-street.  
**T**O LET, a large front ROOM, unfurnished, in a  
 private family. 84, Hunter-street.  
**W**ANTED, a COFFAGE, with 4 rooms and kitchen,  
 in this town or near it. Apply to J. KERRALL.  
**W**ANTED by Young Man, Furnished BEDROOM  
 with no stable, town or suburbs. See  
 BRASS, 10, Market-street.

**W**ANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, lady and two children: seaside preferred: terms must be

**WANTED**, for a Lady and Gentleman, Sitting, Bed,  
and Dressing Rooms with Board and attendance.  
Private family. Address, showing terms  
and full particulars, C.W., Box 83, Post Office.

**A RESIDENT** of the North Shore (*wanted*), is  
anxious to exchange HOUSES, furnished, for two  
or three months, with a gentleman having a suitable home  
in the South Island. In Sydney or Melbourne, with  
vegetables, fruit, use of boat, stable, &c. Apply, by letter,  
*Watson's Herald Office*.

**TO LET.**

**BURWOOD**.—To LET, a first-class COFFEE PALACE, of  
10 rooms, with cabinet, tables, &c.; also, a large  
vineyard, orchard, flower and kitchen garden; rent, £50.  
Chandler and Co., 401, George-street.

**BALMAIN**.—To LET, in Rosser-street, a COFFEE  
PALACE, with 10 rooms, and all conveniences, &c.;  
convenience, &c.; water garden, and shade close to ferry.

**BUCKINGHAM-STREET.** near Alfred Park. 9

**D** 2-roomed HOUSE, rental 12s.  
UPPER PADDINGTON—Paddington-street, 3-roomed HOUSE, 12s.  
Ditto, 4-roomed HOUSE, 6s. per week.  
R. NOITZ, 305, George-street.

**D** WAREHOUSE—To LET, Portion of  
DENTON ROAD, with 1000  
modious premises, lately used as the Glasgow  
water frontage. D. Wilson, coal merchant, on premises.

**N**ORTH SHORE—To LET or for SALE, large  
Family House and Grounds, Levenham Bay  
also, 1000 ft. of beach, 10 rooms and kitchen, close to  
Ferry, low rent. John Carr.

**P**ETERHAM—To LET, near the Station, a commodi-  
ous Family RESIDENCE, most pleasantly  
located, with a large garden, and a fine view of the  
front: splendid supply of water. 261, George-st., Sydney.

**P**ROPERTIES TO BE LET

**G**EOURGE-STREET, SYDNEY—Those centrally situ-  
ated premises recently in the occupation of Messrs

wine and spirit merchant.

MAULEY-STREET.—House, eight rooms, kitchen, bath, and two closets. Rent, £4.50.  
CAMPERDOWN.—Baker's shop and dwelling, opposite Mr. Yeoman's; rent 25s per week. Small shop adjoining, with a large dwelling-house, five rooms, stable, garden, &c., 10s.  
NORTH SHORE.—House, nine rooms, &c., £50. Cottage, four rooms, and garden, £70. Comfortable cottages, Mill-street, £52.  
FOR SALE.  
NORTH SHORE.—New brick cottages, Milson's Point, 50s per foot. Water frontage, 20s per foot. Half-acre township lots, £35 each.  
NORTH SHORE.—New brick cottages, and PETERSHAM.—Splendid building sites, 100 to 300 feet deep, from 8s per foot.  
NORTH SHORE.—New brick cottages, four rooms, £290.  
TERMS.—Payable by instalments extending over four years.  
GEORGE PILE, Junr, Estate Agent, 30, Margaret-street.

**TO LET, MORATIO COTTAGE, PYRMONT:** 4 rooms, kitchen. Apply Black's, Pitt and Park streets.

**T**WO LET, SHOP, 149, Kent-street, 9 rooms, &c.; rent moderate. Queensland Hotel, Erskine and Kent sts.

**T**O LET, No. 349, Crown-street, Surry Hills, five rooms and kitchen. Apply on the premises.

**T**O LET, comfortable 2-roomed COTTAGE; rent, 6s. 12, Marsfield-st., of Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills.

**T**O LET, 2-roomed HOUSE, Good repair, copper, &c., 2, Margaret-lane. Margaret-st. Apply on the premises.

**T**HE HOUSES and Cottages, four rooms, kitchen, yard, and water. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

**T**HE SHOP, 6-roomed House, large stable, yard, &c., 10, Pitt-st. Apply on the premises. Butcher, Maclean and Pitt streets, Redfern; rent low.

**T**O LET, a 3-roomed HOUSE; rent low; Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst. Key at Mr. Curtis's, No. 7, St. Mark's Church, Sydney.

**T**O LET, a small HOUSE, 109, Phillip-street, Sydney.

**T**O LET, near Enslin-street, a HOUSE, five rooms, good yard; 15s. Fawcett, 264, Kent-street.

**T**O LET, small HOUSE, No. 4, Vernon, Little Enslin-street. Coburn's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

**T**WO LET, No. 2, CALDWELL-FERRACE, Liverpool-street, 8 rooms. Inquire at No. 4.

**T**O LET, 3-roomed HOUSE, large yard, 16 per week. Butcher, corner of Reginald and Pitt streets, Redfern.

**T**O LET, No. 346, Elizabeth-street South; every convenience, rent low. Apply on the premises.

**T**O LET, 62, Harbour View, Botany-street, Sydney Hills.

**T**O LET, A HOUSE, No. 1, Beas-street, 6 rooms. Apply B. Watson, 177, Cumberland-street.

**T**O LET, 6 ROOMS, &c., No. 1, Forbes-street, Forbes-street; rent low. Apply on the premises.

**T**O LET, 148, opposite the Market Ward, 7 rooms; rent low. Key next door.

**T**O LET, 10 Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, a new house, 4 rooms, 4 and 4, with kitchen and verandah; rent low. Apply No. 346, Elizabeth-street.

**T**O LET, A LARGE HOUSE, 461, Pitt-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets; every convenience. Apply Fortune of War, opposite Queen's Wharf.

**HOUSE**, 7 rooms, kitchen, and every convenience,  
Akers, Eastern of Wm. opposite American Hotel.

**TO LET,** pleasant HOUSES, 4 rooms and large kitchen, balconies and water, \$40 per annum, being full-bellied, Esplanade Bay; also, a COTTAGE, \$30, adjoining.

**TO LET,** a 9-roomed HOUSE, coach-house, stable, and out-house, the late residence of Dr. Furber, Globe and Bond. Rent low. W. E. Harris, 14, Franklin street, Globe.

**TO LET, BROMLEY VILLA,** Oxford-street, Kingston, Newmarket, 8 rooms, kitchen, bath, wash-room, plenty water, 3 pumps; rent low. Apply Station Master, Newmarket.

**TO LET.—BUSINESS PREMISES** in George-street, at All those Premises, No. 444, George-street, between the stores of Messrs. Christopher Hewson, Brothers, and Co., and Messrs. A. Fairfax and Co., consisting of a large shop, and a large warehouse, capable of storing 100,000 tons of goods. D. Cooper and Co.

**141 WILLIAM STREET.—TO LET,** these large

BRENNAN, grocer. Every facility for carrying on a large

trade. Full particulars on application at above address.

**O** RCHARD, Market Garden, and House, to LEE, rank, £16. Mr. Wood, 29, Cranford-st., Wincoboe.

**S**YDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published weekly, transmitted abroad. Subscriptions per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d. to be sent of no value against.

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